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Rate of Taxation. For convenience of reference, we herewith publish a tabular statement of State, Local and Town taxes.

Extract of Privilege Taxes. LAW 1878. In each place with under \$100,000, 10 cents; over \$100,000 and under \$500,000, 20 cents; over \$500,000 and under \$1,000,000, 30 cents; over \$1,000,000 and under \$5,000,000, 40 cents; over \$5,000,000 and under \$10,000,000, 50 cents; over \$10,000,000 and under \$25,000,000, 60 cents; over \$25,000,000 and under \$50,000,000, 70 cents; over \$50,000,000 and under \$100,000,000, 80 cents; over \$100,000,000 and under \$250,000,000, 90 cents; over \$250,000,000 and under \$500,000,000, 100 cents; over \$500,000,000 and under \$1,000,000,000, 110 cents; over \$1,000,000,000 and under \$2,500,000,000, 120 cents; over \$2,500,000,000 and under \$5,000,000,000, 130 cents; over \$5,000,000,000 and under \$10,000,000,000, 140 cents; over \$10,000,000,000 and under \$25,000,000,000, 150 cents; over \$25,000,000,000 and under \$50,000,000,000, 160 cents; over \$50,000,000,000 and under \$100,000,000,000, 170 cents; over \$100,000,000,000 and under \$250,000,000,000, 180 cents; over \$250,000,000,000 and under \$500,000,000,000, 190 cents; over \$500,000,000,000 and under \$1,000,000,000,000, 200 cents.

State Tax 1878. For all purposes, 10 mills. County Tax Levy 1878. Funded Bonds of County 1 mill. Rail Road Bonds 1 mill. School Tax 2 mills. County Tax 2 mills. Total County Tax 4 mill. Town Tax 1878. School Purposes 1 mill. General Purposes 1 mill. OR Rail Road Bonds 1 mill. New Railroad Bonds 1 mill. Fire Department 1 mill. Total Town Tax 4 mill.

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# The Greenville Times.

VOL. 11. GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879. NO. 46.

## Letter From Hon. E. C. Walthall.

Grenada, June 5, 1879. Hon. James G. Hall, Sardis: Dear Sir—I have received yours of the 31st ult., and thank you for the evidence of your good will which it affords.

My estimate of the responsibilities which devolve upon a U. S. Senator is such that I really have no desire to assume them, but if I should be chosen I will serve the State as best I can.

I believe you will concur with me that the following reasons, which will prevent me from seeking this high honor, are sufficient: I find in myself no such peculiar fitness for place as seems to me to make my election a matter of public importance, and the views I hold as to the duty of a citizen in respect of the public service forbid me to ask for a high public trust on purely private grounds—for mere personal advancement.

I would not contribute to the introduction into the pending canvass of any issue involving the mere choice between individuals holding the same political faith, when it would seem all needless divisions among the Democrats ought, especially at this time, to be avoided. Whoever is actually the choice of the people of the State for this high post of duty, ought to be called to it, and the will of the people should have opportunity to find free expression, unaffected by any direct or indirect effort on my part to educate a sentiment in my own favor. If I am not their real choice, I sincerely desire to avoid the burden of official responsibility.

You are at liberty to publish this letter, which contains the substance of what I have said to all who have approached me about the Senatorial election. With no others have I discussed the subject.

Yours very truly, E. C. Walthall.

A Topeka (Kan.) dispatch to the New Orleans Times says: The exodus is increasing somewhat, the negroes coming chiefly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The committee is receiving some funds and materials, and a new impetus has been given to the movement by the agents working in the South who return here with 100 or 300 negroes. They are hurrying to bring them by cheap while boatings. To-day twenty-seven families arrived, with twelve workmen out of eighty persons. The bedding and clothing of the negroes is horribly filthy. The severe trip, the bad weather and the water had produced dysentery, pneumonia and menses. On decoration day a large cavalcade of refugees were transferred in wagons from the cars to the fair grounds to parade, in order to show what the association is doing. The effect was a mixed feeling chiefly of opposition.

Some young men from St. Louis, who were inducing the negroes to return South, were badly beaten at Wyandotte City, Tuesday night by agents of the aid society.

No white emigrants are settling in the neighborhood of this place. In erecting the pyramids of Egypt the immense stones used were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and were carried over the river by a bridge of boats. They were then brought by means of a causeway, which of itself took ten years to construct, and which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stones and figures of animals engraved on them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in leveling off the rocks on which the edifices stand, and twenty years for the edifices itself. The stones were raised step by step, by means of a machine made by short pieces of wood, and last of all, communicating from the top, the stones were counted together by layers of cement not thicker than a strip of paper, the strength of which is improved by the age of the cement.

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The death of Colonel Felix Labarre of DeSoto county, removes from the scenes of earth one who for forty years has been an active and conspicuous figure in the politics of the State. A Frenchman by birth, he never lost the characteristic traits of his nationality, though he left his native land in infancy.

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## Paper Money in South America.

A young American who is now traveling on business in South America, writes from Lima, Peru, regarding the use and abuse of paper money in the several South American States:

In these South American republics General Butler's ideas have long since been tried. In Buenos Ayres, for instance, the laboring man prospers to the biggest extent possible. In that city common working men get as high as \$30 a day, and even \$60, and there is no ordinance against hackmen charging \$15 for the briefest kind of a ride, and the lowest class of all laborers will not look at you for less than \$15 a day. The slowest and most ignorant of all foreign clerks get \$20,000 per annum, and I was introduced to young men who got \$75,000 per year. Millionaires are as plenty as grass. I suppose our laboring men, in their unthinking way, would take this state of affairs to be simply perfection, but people can't forget the gold basis, and the trouble is the paper dollar is worth but three cents gold, and you can't buy cotton cloth for less than \$15 a yard, nor a single small loaf of bread for less than \$3! In Chili gold is at a premium of 35 per cent. In Bolivia they have a silver currency only, because, long before I was born, the paper mills of the land gave out, and now the ignorant work people cannot be made to look at a paper dollar there, be it ever so good. In Uruguay the last revolution was a paper one, and the only thing for them to do was to follow Bolivia's example, so Dictator Latorre issued a "flat," and snuffed out forever all paper money from the land. In Peru gold is worth 110 per cent., though it has been 250 per cent. Here everybody is trying to get rid, by some honorable method, of the curse of an over issue of silver before it becomes too late. All political parties in Peru are unflinching to get some tangible result from the present mixed up condition of affairs, and out of the various conflicting interests. Our current paper money in Lima is so black, especially 40 cent pieces, that you can with difficulty ascertain their value. They also mutilate the currency, bad as it is, and if a man has only a 40 cent piece and wants to pay 20 cents, he tears the bill in two! As for 10 or 20 cent pieces, they resemble flakes of mud, for all you can read on them. This tearing process was sanctioned by special fiat of government. The banks then refused, of course, to redeem the rags, the foreign banks appealing to their legations, so the tearing liberty had to be given up, though even now pretty much all the fractional money we get has been torn.

The Late Felix Labarre. His Bequest to the State University. From the Clarion.] The death of Colonel Felix Labarre of DeSoto county, removes from the scenes of earth one who for forty years has been an active and conspicuous figure in the politics of the State. A Frenchman by birth, he never lost the characteristic traits of his nationality, though he left his native land in infancy.

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## Extract From the Debate on the Army Bill.

Mr. Garfield. I do not know of a man in this house who is in favor of using the army of the United States as an ordinary police force to run elections. There are, I believe, about forty thousand polling places in the United States. If our army roster was full, officers, soldiers and camp followers, we would not have over twenty-five thousand in our army. And if there were a law for using the army as a police force at the polls we should have about three-fourths of one soldier at each polling place.

Now, if anybody proposes to deploy our army in that way I do not know where the laudable lives. I speak for myself, and of course for everybody who thinks as I do, and for nobody else. We hold two things; first, that we will not, if we can help it, let vital and righteous laws be repealed or nullified as the condition of getting an appropriation to support the government. We have resisted, and will resist to the end, all such measures. And, in the second place, even under the pressure of party feeling and party opposition, we will do no act and cast no vote that will place us really or apparently in any attitude inconsistent with the old and recognized principles and traditions of English and American liberty, namely, that civil, not military force, is the usual, the safe, the American method of keeping peace at the polls.

Mr. Cox. I understand the motive of gentlemen. They want, if possible, to keep the army for one section and for one purpose; and they will do anything, they will sacrifice all that they have said in the extra session, for that particular purpose. They know now that they cannot use the army in the solid South. They are willing to give up all that they have said; they retreat ingloriously under the shield of the gallant soldier from Ohio. But they supplement the army North, and perhaps in other places in the cities, with this rascally rout of ragged rascals—the supervisors. Ah, sir, you mean in 1861! You mean to carry the election then. You want the army at one point and the supervisors at another. You have no principle at stake. You mean to strike down the right of the citizen to vote. You will do it either by force or fraud; force by the army where you can use it, otherwise by fraud and "civil" force—all sorts of masks and disguises. By all tricks you propose to carry the election in 1880. I would not give you either supervisors or army for such a purpose. Election, if it means anything, means the free will of the people.

The gentleman talks here about our army not being very dangerous and great when distributed among forty thousand voting places. But could you not send them all to one place? It is true you could not take twenty-five thousand and distribute them among forty thousand voting places. You would have to make a vulgar fraction of some soldier to do it. That is not the way you did it at New Orleans. That is not the way you tried to do it at New York in 1870, and afterward. That is not the way you did it in South Carolina. You struck with your army. Even with your swagger, your sword-knot, your epaulet, with the insignia of the republic. Armed with your federal legislation, you brought the whole power of this federal government to bear through the army at certain places for your purposes. Is not one State enough to carry the presidential election under certain circumstances? One State did it. One county in one State might do it; ay, one man in one county, if organized under radical auspices, might do it! All that is necessary is one vote!

Of course, all your forty thousand polling places cannot be reached by an army. With all your army, therefore, you have not reached enough to vote honestly and to elect the President of the United States.

Two strangers from the country, who had apparently come into the city for the purpose of witnessing the fireman's display were going out of Whitehall street Monday evening. Both were tall and angular, and both appeared to be carrying a schooner too much beer. They paused in front of a policeman.

"Mister," said the eldest of the two, "we seed any thing of a cart 'whe long by here—a cart with a little gray mule-a pullin' it?" The officer was about to disclaim any knowledge of such a vehicle, when the younger of the two, who was dressed in a dark suit, and who had a look of a burglar, said: "What's the description of that cart?" "Well, both looked around to see if anybody had been watching them."

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## Wade Hampton on the Presidency.

Wade Hampton said recently in a political interview in New York: "We do not intend to ask a place upon the Presidential ticket for a southern man. Want the party in the north to place two good men on the ticket, and we will support it for the national success of the Democratic party. With reference to the personal choice of the south for particular Presidential candidates, I do not think the south has made any. I believe that there has been a feeling that, in justice to the old ticket, it should be renominated. There are many reasons, however, which may be urged against this, and the refusal of Hendricks to be put in nomination again seems to render it impossible. I don't think the south cares a copper who the next Presidential candidate may be, as long as he is a strong national man. They do not care where he comes from, or what his financial views may be."

Now "Dick" Taylor Snubbed Edinburgh. From Appleton's Journal. It is related of the late General Dick Taylor that during the Derby races the Prince of Wales took him to his own (the Prince's) stand and as they were ascending the stairs the Duke of Edinburgh came hastily up and said: "Oh, Wales! do you know Forrester is booked to win?" "Oh, yes," said the Prince; "the General and I have just been to the betting stand and laid fifty guineas each on him."

Turning to Taylor the Duke said: "Now won't you please go to the stand and lay fifty guineas for me on him?" "Pardon me, your Highness," said Taylor, "the stand is quite as near to you as to me." "I am so glad you told Edinburgh that," said the Prince. "What a deal of cheek he has to be asking my guests to lay his bets for him!" Taylor had a sincere respect and liking for the Prince and a hearty contempt for the Duke of Edinburgh, whom he snubbed on more than one occasion.

Ivy Poison. Indianapolis Journal. Gen. Ben. Harrison's case of ivy poisoning seems to be proving a more serious one than was at first anticipated. When the United States Court adjourned on Friday evening it was hoped that a day or two of quiet and rest would restore him so that he could proceed with the election case this morning. But yesterday he seemed to be in a worse condition than ever before, his eyes being seriously affected. The burning sensation that accompanies the eruption is exceedingly painful, and the General got very little refreshing sleep. This thing of ivy poisoning seems to be one of the most inexplicable things that bother physicians and physiologists. Why some can handle three leaved ivy, and even rub the leaves wet with dew over their hands and faces while others cannot go near the vine without being poisoned is a question not easily answered. The train on which Gen. Harrison was returning from the East was stopped in the woods by an accident to the engine, and he with others, got out and walked about the engine and along the track, but does not remember of touching or seeing any ivy vine, and still he was poisoned. This is his third or fourth case.

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